THE TOTAL SELECTION SELECTION SELECTION

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1906.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year 6 00 SUNDAY, Per Yest DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... 76

Published by The Sua Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough o Manhattan, New York.

Postage to foreign countries added.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

No Taboo for the Criminal Rich.

The great, and for the present the insuperable, obstacle to substantial betterment in public life is the apathy and indifference of society. So long as society approves, countenances and tolerates scoundrels who have successfully eluded the police, the criminal courts and the jails, so long will rascality continue to thrive.

For the petty, resourceless rogues who fall by the wayside society has no mercy and little thought; but for the greater criminals society's code is: as long as Grand Juries do not indict you and Judges do not send you to the penitentiary we will dine with you and ask you to dine with us, and you and yours shall have unimpaired intercourse with us and ours. The extraneous necessities of the criminal rich are comprised in a good cook and an able lawyer.

Society requires of a man that he be opulent; that he be smart rather than able, cunning rather than wise; and, above all, that he shall not scandalize society itself by the vulgarity of a violation of law so stupid, brutal or inept as to bring him within the jurisdiction of the courts. The old moral code is obsolete; it continues to exist only in the public press and for questionable uses.

A man may have plundered a bank, robbed a State treasury, ruined thousands by his dishonest practices in corporate management, swindled other thousands and brought them penury, misery and even death itself, and it will in nothing inconvenience him or involve his social discomfort. But at Grand Juries and, to a certain extent, at District Attorneys, society draws the line.

It is not that society is really indifferent, but that it is so much easier to affect disbelief, so much more comfortable to ignore, than to incur the pain of cognizance and the obligation of reproof. The foundations of society are laid in an elegant hypocrisy, buttressed by a polite pharisaism. Of self-respect it possesses not a trace; but whosoever disturbs its indolence and its indulgence and contravenes its caprice may be visited with as if they were virtuous.

And the code of society is the code of the Church. Not that one would have the Church perform any purely secular function in respect to sinners. It is perhaps better that it should not attempt to do so. We only recall a single instance in which a serious difference has arisen of late years between an opulent culprit and a spiritual monitor, and then the accusation amounted to nothing more than a charge of proclivity to usury, which was resented by a refusal to "sit under" that particular pastor any longer.

If society would refuse to "know" mer of known flagitious lives and of established evil reputation; if it would drop them from its visiting list, cut them in the street and avoid them at the club: if otherwise reputable and unbesmirched men would refuse to serve with them on the directorates of corporations or on vestries or in all honorary associations then we should see a very different state of affairs. Avoidance of the ruder penalties of the law would not be the only solicitude of the "criminal rich"; for there is one thing that they dread more than the courts, more than the penitentiary, and more than all else, more even than they dread poverty, and that is society's formal decree of non possumus.

The Vermont Campaign.

Only about two weeks remain of the campaign in Vermont, which is remarkable for a combination of Democrats and anti-machine Republicans to obtain possession of the State Government. General CLEMENT, the candidate of the Fusionists for Governor, is an independent Republican who ran for that office as a party man in 1902 on a local option platform, receiving 28,201 votes; McCul-LOUGH, the regular Republican candidate. defeated him by a plurality of only 2.663 votes; and 7,364 votes were cast for McGettrick, the Democratic nominee In 1904 the reunited Republicans polled 48,115 votes for BELL, their candidate for Governor, and the Democratic vote rose to 16,566, which was 241 higher than Mr. CLAVELAND received in 1892. General CLEMENT, therefore, must have attracted 50 per cent. or more of the Democratic vote when he ran as an independent Republican in 1902. Had the Democrats indorsed him in that year he would have been elected, unless a Democratic indorsement would have had the effect of alienating many Republicans disposed to support him.

This year General CLEMENT is making a campaign for economy and administrative reform, and local option is no longer a practical issue; it has been tried in Vermont, and the people are so well satisfied with it that the Republican organization has surrendered all along

Republicans who hate the rum demon as implacably as ever, but General CLEMENT as the candidate of the license party has become more edious to them than ever. The Republican candidate, Mr. FLETCHER PROCTOR, the son of an eminent father, is reasonably sure of

their votes to the last man. If General CLEMENT could prove his charges of graft in the State institutions Vermont might stagger Republicanism in the nation on September 4; but he seems to have signally failed to carry conviction to the minds of his hearers. One of his own supporters, a Democrat, who is an expert accountant, has reported that he finds no evidence of dishonesty in the State departments after going over the books. A discovery in the General's record when a State Senator has not helped him. One of the bills which he fathered reduced the taxation of the railway of which he was president, but the effect of it was to impose a direct tax upon the people. It is also charged that the Bristol railroad in which he is interested has been giving a rebate of \$1 a ton upon coal, and rebates are not popular in Vermont.

In the Green Mountain State the plan of dividing the offices between the Republicans east of the mountains and the Republicans west of the mountains has accounted in a measure for the failure of the Democratic party to grow up, although artificially forced by the Hon. BRADLEY B. SMALLEY. The seesaw between the transmontane Republicans has given Vermont a fairly capable and clean administration, for the men of the east and west have kept tab on one another. General CLEMENT with the local option question almost upset the arrangement, but Vermont having got its liquor will now take the General's measure on his merits. Whether his association with the wicked Democrats will swell his vote remains to be seen; but it will be seriously doubted by any one familiar with the bred in the bone dislike of a Vermont Republican for a man calling himself a Democrat.

The Russian Situation.

During the last week there has been no serious disturbance of the superficial tranquillity which for the moment prevails in Russia, if we except the concerted attacks by Terrorists on the police. Most of the peasants are occupied in harvesting their crops, and no organized movement among them is expected before October. So far as the inscription of names is concerned, they have not complied with the appeal issued by a fraction of the outlawed Duma at Viborg to give not a soldier to the Czar, between three and four hundred thousand conscripts having since been registered. The War Office, however, is said to be undecided as to the expediency of calling them under the colors in the autumn, lest thereby they should put arms in the hands of revolutionists. There are as yet no renewed signs of a general revolt among the military forces stationed in the southern provinces or on the warships in the Black Sea. In a word, the advanced reformers are just now marking time, and Premier STOLY-PIN has an opportunity to try the experiment of steering a middle course between reaction and revolution by promoting the transfer of control of the next national assembly to a Moderate-Liberal party. Should he succeed where Count WITTE failed he will be recognized as the ablest statesman whom the extraordinary crisis in Russia has produced.

His prolonged retention of office, however, is improbable, although the existing drift of things has for him some auspicious aspects. In the first place, there is ground for believing that the formerly intractable attitude of most of the Grand Dukes and of typical Reactionists like Count IGNATIEFF and General TREPOFF has itself undergone a change. They still hold that a throne can only be propped by military force, but they have discovered that the ruble is mightier than the sword, and that the public opinion of western Europe and the United States, or, in other words, of the money centres, is so constituted that unless Russia obtains and keeps representative institutions no further supplies of cash will be procurable. That is why they have turned their backs on the incorrigible bigot, Mr. POBIEDO-NOSTZEFF, instead of restoring him to the Procuratorship of the Holy Synod, and are inclined for the nonce to accept the guidance of Premier STOLYPIN, who in the spirit of advice variously imputed to FERNANDO WOOD and WILLIAM M. TWEED is willing to "pander to the better element." Anxious reflection on the lessons taught by French history in the last century has convinced many of the Czar's relatives that there are several ways of dealing with the popular craving for self-government. They have observed that even the reactionary Bourbon, Louis XVIII., gave France a charter, and that the usurper Louis NAPOLEON conceded universal suffrage. Surely, they argue, it must be easier to outwit and handle the stolid and fat witted Slav than the quick eyed, mercurial Gaul. They have come, in fine, to the conclusion that they can hit upon some compromise which, while presenting the semblance of a constitutional régime. will leave the substance of power in their own hands and keep the golden stream flowing from the western Pactolus into their coffers. Such a compromise might not last forever-the day came when the restored Bourbons and NAPOLEON III. had to go-but at all events it might last their time, after which the deluge. That seems to be the mood of the Czar's family to-day, and it is to be hoped that the Moderate-Liberals will make the

It is equally plain that the malignant activity of the Terrorists, which during the last week has seemed irrepressible in Poland, is likely to disgust and exasperate the friends of pacific constitutional reform and provoke them to repe any further cooperation with the factions that occupied the Left of the late Duma, the Social Democrats and when they started a racing stable, with other coteries of avowed and aggressive | Rhadamanthus as their chief performer. revolutionists. That is one cause of they looked after the new business them-

best of it.

the line. Doubtless there are many stitutional Democratic party toward the Right. Another cause is the discovery of the fact that, by yielding to the demand of the so-called Group of Toil (composed partly of Social Democrats and partly of the more radical peasant delegates) for the compulsory expropriation of every estate in Russia, large or small, which should exceed in area the biggest peasant allotment in a given district, the Constitutional Democrats have lost the support of the lesser gentry, and consequently of a great if not preponderant part of the educated class. That is proved by the defeats encountered by Constitutional Democratic candidates in recent elections for the zemstvos, or provincial or district councils. The 'esser gentry very much prefer the plan advocated by the Octobrists, or Moderate-Liberals, a plan obviously suggested by the Wyndham Land Purchase scheme for Ireland, which by offering attractive prices tempts great landlords voluntarily to sell their estates. Such voluntary transactions would not of course have the scope of compulsory expropriation, but, entered upon in conjunction with the surrender of Crown lands and Church lands, they would set free for distribution among the peasantry a sufficient quantity of arable soil to postpone an agrarian crisis for a considerable term of years. In the meantime, if all went well, a recurrence to Count WITTE'S project of developing manufactures on a vast scale might afford adequate employment for the

surplus agricultural population. Now, the agrarian part of the Octobrist or Moderate-Liberal programme seems to have been already accepted by Premier STOLYPIN, and if he begins to execute it during the next six weeks he may be able in part to neutralize the efforts of revolutionists to excite disaffection among the mujiks. He needs no ready money to effect allotments of the lands of the Crown and of the Church, for these would be sold on credit. Perhaps the large land owners also would accept purchase money in the form of Government bonds. Then at the coming elections the Czar's Government would be able to set performances against promises and to point to substantial concessions actually made. Once in possession of a new holding, which cost him no ready money, a mujik might be once more disposed to attribute paternal benevolence to his "Little Father" and

vote for the Government schedule. It does not follow that Premier STOLY-PIN is likely to reap where he has sown. The reactionary wolves in sheep's clothing will not easily consent to the adoption of the rest of the Octobrist programme, the Czar's repudiation of which caused the refusal of the Moderate-Liberals to enter the Cabinet. When men like Count HEYDEN take office, as perpaps they will if the coming elections have the result now contemplated, it will be under a new Premier.

Fraulein Krupp's Bridal Outfit.

Virtues in one generation become sins n the next. The contrast between Kaiser Wilhelm's "modern" world power Germany and the delightful patriarchal Fatherland of his respected grandfather is shown strikingly by the wrath of the honest tradespeople of Essen and of Berlin at the Krupp girls and their wedding garments. The richest heiresses in Germany are blamed for taking the bread from the poor man's mouth.

It seems that Fräulein BERTHA KRUPP is old fashioned enough to have made her own clothes. In the days before the war with France, before Germany became the "Great People," and that time is not beyond the memory of man, every well brought up German girl did that. She was trained to be that best of all German products, the Deutsche hausfrau. A decent amount of school learning, a proper dose of religion, a thorough knowledge of all pertaining to the household were instilled into her, and above all a mastery of the art or science of German cooking, for the bride who could not exhibit within a reasonable time a well fattened "mann" as proof of her skill in the kitchen felt

As soon as the small girl's fingers could manage the needle the bolt of linen was bought and she set to work on her bridal Sheets, tablecloths, napkins, outfit. the many garments that are none of man's business, were made and stored away in great quantities during the long years of maidenhood against the day when the inevitable he should turn up. Precious linen heirlooms were added, sewn by grandmothers and great-grandmothers when they were girls. When the wedding day came the bride was ready with linen sewn by her own hand that should last for the whole prospective household so long as she lived. Society, high and low, demanded it, and the bridegroom was less essential to the ceremony than the store of linen.

The KRUPPS held to the traditions. It was the old time German thoroughness and thrift that built up the great steel works at Essen and brought in the millions. Regardless of their fortune. the children of the family were taught trades and the girls were trained as German maidens of old were. They wake up now to discover that Germany has progressed, that a universal custom has become eccentric and that girls who have millions have no right to make their own underclothes, but must spend their money to encourage trade.

The Dwyer Racing Stable.

The death of MICHAEL F. DWYER recalls the triumphs of the most remarkable of American turf firms. It was once said that the DWYER brothers revolutionized the butcher business in Brooklyn," and the expression might be applied to their career as owners of racehorses when they were associated together.

Personal attention to details, early and late attendance at their numerous retail stores, strict honesty in their dealings, and shrewd buying made the butcher business a golden success; and the visible distlacement of the Con- selves with the same solicitude and per-

sonal judgment. The turf was their shop; and profit, not pleasure, their aim.

The means at their disposal were trifling compared with the investments of their great competitors who raced horses for sport and kept stables as a sort of family affair. The DWYERS were not sentimentalists or gentlemen of leisure. Horseracing was a trade with them, and they lived in the stable and the paddock. When there was a sale they picked up bargains. The magnates of the turf had other business to attend to and depended upon their managers, trainers and jockeys for results, having very little to do with them in a personal way.

The Dwyer Brothers, PHILIP J. and MICHAEL F., had only one business, and no trainer, or stable boy, or rubber, or jockey could tell them anything about it which they did not know. Their judgment of horseflesh was seldom at fault and they could always get out of a horse the utmost flight of speed, the last ounce of endurance in him.

Diligent in their business, they stood before the kings of the turf, and in the end became of the elect themselves. To call the roll of the great horses they owned is to bring to mind some of the most famous contests on the American turf and to proclaim its glory: Bramble, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Onondaga, Miss Woodford, Barnes, George Kinney, Hanover, Sir Dixon, Tremont, Pontiao, Kingston, and, last but not least, Longstreet. There are many turfmen who hold that Longstreet was the greatest racehorse the American turf has produced. Could this galaxy of racing thoroughbreds be matched in any other stable owned by a plutocrat of the turf who raced for the sake of the sport? In the list are some of the most illustrious sires of America, and their progeny are winning new laurels on the turf to-day.

Problems for the Sage.

The face of this page glows to-day with 'problems" devised by the wise for the wise. Doubtless, thought keeps the pores open, diverts the mind from the thermometerand confirms the tolerant or stoic mood and patience with the intemperance of these deboshed and trying times.

To the happiness of families, to domestic order, to the peace, the virtue and the industry of the country we humbly dedicate the anthology of "problems" to be found somewhere eastward of these lines. Keep a man busy, especially in this month of vacation, and Satan will find no mischief for his hands to do. Besides, in this system of the universe, more or less perplexed except to the fatal eye of the sociologist, what is great or what is small? The man sitting in his flat in Harlem or in his creeper garlanded porch in darkest New Jersey and there wrestling solemnly with one of these puzzles may be in the eye of a philosophic and wide intelligence as majestic, as purely devoted to high thought as COPERNICUS or KEPLER or Sir ISAAC.

So, for the good of all, we let all these strange questionings pass into the general mind. May every seeker after the invisible and inutile truth find in this flock the ewe lamb of his heart; and having found it, gambol therewith, and communicate to others, if so he chooses, his high and unselfish joy.

Yes, let him bless or bore his neighendurance. But no answer of his will be published by us. THE SUN is not a "problem" paper.

BRYAN has a start for the Democratic nomintion, but he has by no means won it yet.—Senate WILLIAM PINENET WHYTE.

Many "sure things" go wrong, but W. J. B.'s lead seems to be the kind of advantage Eclipse had when the rest were nowhere. If he is not nominated the Democratic organizations of many States will have

"Until LITTLEFIELD is defeated" was the reply of President Gompers the other day to the question how long he would remain in Maine. As Mr. LITTLEFIELD's plurality in 1904 was 5,419 the chances are that Mr. GOMPERS will not be able to return to Washington until 1908 or later.

Secretary Roor's tribute to the "incomparable beauty" of the women of Argentina who pelted his train with flowers was not the language of diplomacy or of gallantry. Travellers agree that the composite feminine type of Argentina is irresistible.

The charge that fifty-two members of the Amalgamated Waiters' Union consumed 600 squabs cooked for a dinner at which the fifty-two were professionally employed is, on the face of it, a gratuitous calumny. Twelve squabs at a meal would pall on any man but a castaway seaman or a lost Adirondack guide.

Hurrah for South Carolina, three cheers and a tiger for the brave men of that State! They have vindicated the honor of one community in Carolina, even in the presence of the Governor of the State. To-day South Carolina stands at the forefront of the Southern patriots. To-morrow Georgia may claim the honor.—Atlanta News. Perhaps a lynching could be "pulled off."

or shot off, or burned off in Atlanta, but it has become a mighty dangerous business for Southern patriots in North Carolina And if Governor HEYWARD prosecutes the Greenwood lynchers, as he vows he will do, patriotism in the South will become more of a local question.

Dauntless West Virginia Republicans.

The Republicans of Pleasants country are proud of their day's work at last Tuesday's convention.

which was one of the most orderly, well behaved

roughly representative assemblies ever

From the Pleasants (W. Va.) Leader.

and thoroughly representative the held in the county. It was thoroughly representative and neighborhood was tive and every nook and neighborhood was repte the fact that a report was sen

all over the county warning people to keep away because seventy people afflicted with smallpox were about in the city unrestricted. Telephone Picnic With Song From the Telephone Journal.
On August 9 the subscribers and stockholders of the Citizens' Telephone Company of Banfield, Mich., met for their first annual picnic. The company is composed of farmers living in the southeastern part of Barry county, and has about 200 subscribers. Nearly all the people connected with the

company met at Fine Lake. The picnic was opened by a song sung to the tune of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" with words as follows: "My phone, it is of thee, Blest type of liberty, Of thee we sing. Phone that has well been tried, Phone of the people's pride, rom morn till eventide Let praises ring.

"Here's to its grand success May every home possess One of its type. May it for freedom stand. Be IT on every hand, For evermore."

ADVICE FOR WOMAN. With Remarks as to the Employer of

Female Help. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer has insouciantly read for some time the controversial articles contributed by the writer's judgment have been the quintessence of puerile asininity; and it is only because of a remark made with egotistical malapertness by "Mere Woman" in her latest

erudite contribution that I reluctantly enter

the arena.
"Mere Woman" states that "women

taking the clerkships, for which they are eminently better fitted than men." The writer was and is somewhat obfuscated as to the precise meaning of the aforesaid sentence, particularly when the lady speaks of women being eminently better fitted than men. Does "Mere Woman's" assertion refer to sinecures or does it embrace all woman-kind engaged in business? The writer's experience has been that in positions where real brain was the sine qua non women did not prove better fitted for same, but the exact

everse was the case. Now as to "Mere Man." What motive Now as to "Mere Man." What motive prompted him to begin these articles? If a shallow, effeminate, weak minded business man desires to employ women to do his work and amuse him, why raise such a hullabaloo about the fact? It is true that many persons when entering an office for the first time mentally take note of and judge disparagingly an employer's intellectual and business calibre by the fact that he employs a woman, but why anathematize the women? If they desire to usurp the places of men and "sneak" into positions formerly occupied by men, why bother about it? It is true the man's family may starve to death, but what matters it so long as the female interlopers are making money and parading to business dressed like peacks? Let them continue. The poor souls certainly pay dearly for it in the end, since they are treated not as was formerly the custom, with reverence and adoration, but with less and less respect yearly; and in many cases they are treated by both male and females with unconcealed disgust, and as inferiors; such also, unfortunately, being the treatment accorded to girls who are perhaps working for mothers or families.

It is also a fact that many men nowadays absolutely refuse to marry women who have gone to business, believing that business girls ultimately become coarsened by business associations, and that naive, ingenuous demeanor which is so pleasing to every one disappears when a woman occupies a sphere she never was intended for.

The writer of these few remarks is in no way a misogynist, neither does he believe in Paul's injunctions, 1 Cor., xiv., 34-35, and 1 Tim., ii., 12. He sincerely hopes that his remarks will not tend to engender animosity in the mind of "Mere Woman," but he cannot help feeling that if "Mere Woman," but he cannot help feeling that if "Mere Woman," but he cannot help feel at least so far as her views are concerned, and remain in the sphere that God intended for her she would hecome many womanly rompted him to begin these articles? If a

at least so far as her views are concerned, and remain in the sphere that God intended for her, she would become more womanly and lovable, and retain all those beatific qualities and virtues that are usually inseparable from the loving wife and the affectionate mother.

NEW YORK, August 20.

Manners of Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Trans planted Southerner" cries out against the mannerless men of the North and lauds the polish of the South. She makes Washington D. C., the dividing line between manners Very naturally, and anti-manners. more thinks the lady's geography is at fault, and begs to amend her plaint and make the old Mason and Dixon line the dividing fence. may be placed among the elect.

"Transplanted Southerner" complains of her husband and her sons. She says they won't give up spontaneously a comfortable chair to the ladies or help them raise a stub born window. She did not say whether father worked and was tired, and whether his failure to rise was a first or second offence or a continued grievance. It is important to know this, so that one may measure the sentence that should be passed on the fathers and brothers that have the misfortune to be north of the Mason and Dixon line and do not rise when they should. There are legions women except when they hunt them up to marry them. Oh, how they give up then. Nothing save honor remains. And so many of those Northern men hunt up Southern women, whether to learn manners or to rol the South of the most irresistibly beautiful loving and lovable women on earth is not known. Even after the capture the Northern man's manners do not improve, are not ever mellowed by association. It is like the negro question; to understand it one must know according to his lights and their how to make a mint julep, and the only real julep is constructed south of the Mason Dixon line.

I have witnessed all sorts of manners. from worst to best. I have a friend who rises every time a lady rises in his presence. He goes out a great deal, consequently his evenings are occupied with continual risings and sittings. He is constantly bobbing. If we take this pleasure into consideration, with numerous other social chores he performs of like nature, it would be an insult to our imagination to say he always lays a jaded body to rest upon his couch when the day s done. Strange as it may seem, this man has no real manners at all, for the reason rises and sits as a clock ticks, merely because

t is going. Thank God, we do not have to go South courtesy. They exist wherever a lady and gentleman exist. Real manners, not ward expressions of empty acts and words rise on a dead airline, straight from the heart: and if that little red organ does not prompt them, all the attentions, however fascinating and pleasing, lavished on women and men are hollow and in vain.

BALTIMORE, August 20. X-Rays and the Color of the Hair.

From the New York Medical Journal, Heightened pigmentation of the hair is among he occasional effects of exposure to the Rontger orted certain observations bearing upon th One of themselves having made frequen applications of the rays for a period of ten years noticed that the hair of his head and of his beard previously almost completely white, had progressively become so pigmented that it was of a darker hue than it had been originally, and the

change had been observed by other persons. In a subsequent instance these gentlemen had seen a similar effect. It was that of a man 50 ears old who was under treatment with the rays for lupus of the cheek. At first he lost the hair near the ear of the affected side, but its place was taken by a new growth of hair, and near the ear th new hairs were almost completely black. This blackness gradually shaded off as the distance rom the ear increased, but the pigmentati discernible even in parts far removed. Finally the corresponding half of the man's mustache became darker than the other half, and without any previous falling out of the hairs. Imbert and Marques add that in other cases they have observed a deepening of the color of ight hair under the influence of the Rontgen rays They do not pretend to explain the mechanism of this action. It is to be presumed that the effective of the control of the con

given as to the circumstances of the application American Medical Students in Vienna.

is witnessed only in hairy parts directly subjected to the radiation, but no specific information is

From the Medical Brief.
Owing to the popularity of Vienna with Ameri an doctors, and the large number who have proonged their stay in the city, an American medical society has been formed. The society has now been in existence a little over two years, and under its able staff of officers has greatly prospered. It has a president, vice-president, executive committee and an orientation committee. Each member o this league has to look after his particular depart ment. There is one member of this committee for the classes of general medicine, another for those of surgery and gynecology, another for pathology, another for the eye, and so on. The society assumes the responsibility of keep-

ing the classes full for the professors and the and not only does everything interest of the members of any given class, and those who propose to become members of a class. The classes are limited to five men for operation work, eight for ophthalmoscopy, and ten for external eye diseases. Each consists of twenty hours, an hour every day, except the bacteriolo and eye muscle class, which is finished sooner. before the medical society took matters in hand the fees for the respective courses were higher than they are now. Now they are well within reasonable limits—fifty or sixty kronen (\$10 or \$12), according to the subject. An operation class is more, about 200 kronen (\$21), as the material L. s to be paid for.

TOOTHPICKER'S DEFENCE. Declared to Be a Cleanly Habit That Should

Not Be Discouraged.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No one can deny that the use of a toothpick in public is now considered ill mannered, unrefined and an evidence of ill breeding, and while bow to the mandate it does seem to me that this is an unreasonable prejudice and a

false standard of politeness.

Is this popular opinion of and attitude toward the matter founded upon a reasonable basis? What real reason feeling so about it? What is there in it in

herently so repulsive? Certainly the removal of the particles food remaining between the teeth after eating is a very necessary hygienic measure. The human mouth always contains a considerable number of bacteria, which live in and feed upon the natural secretions, and these particles of food furnish a wonderfully fertile medium for their unusually prolific growth and increase and may in this contribute not a little to infection by some forms of disease. In addition to this and a

growth and increase and may in this way contribute not a little to infection by some forms of disease. In addition to this and a more frequent ill result is the fact that in the fermentation brought about by the growth of bacteria in these food particles acids are generated which affect the teeth injuriously.

At best the mouth is not the cleanest thing imaginable, and particularly if there happen to be irregular teeth, as is so often the case, it may be far from so; and whatever we can do to minimize this condition is not only wise, but should add something to our comfort, assuring us that we are as clean as possible.

The immediate removal of food particles is necessary for proper hygiene and cleanliness, and the toothpick or dental floss is the practicable method of effecting this end. If used in a not too conspicuous manner, why should it be so much more a breach of good manners than the use of the finger bowl? It is not necessary that each diner should "rare back" from the table, expand his jaws to their widest limits and with both hands proceed to explore his furthest recesses, neither do we order the waiter to bring a basin of water, soap and a towel to the table, yet we do modify the latter by using the finger bowl which he presents to us, and so might the use of the toothpick be refined.

The use of the toothpick being forbidden, how is one to meet the requirements of hygiene when one dines several hours before one returns to one's apartments or has the opportunity to attend to this necessary matter in strict privacy? The brush used after each meal is the best way of cleansing the mouth, but with equal certainty that is impracticable in the case of one dining out.

One may use one's handscrehlef in warm weather to wipe one's hands or face if not done too conspicuously and not be branded a boor, yet one shall not make the slightest move to clean his mouth; one may publicly answer nature's demand for nourishment and in full sight of others take into his alimentary canal food and drink to sustain his body

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many good people are discouraged at the present outlook of affairs. They think that we have fallen upon evil times and that there are ominous signs of our degeneracy as a nation. Let them take courage and believe upon second thought that the great body of men and women of the land is sound and healthy and will continue to be such. The thoughts expressed in the following extract from "The Dissolution of the Monasteries," by Froude (I. "Short Studies," 400), would seem to be as much in point to-day as when uttered half a century ago:

can conceive a description of England during the year which has just closed over us (1856) true in all its details, containing no one statement which can be challenged, no single exaggeration which can be proved and this description, if given without the correcting traits, shall make ages to come stroyed and England was allowed to survive The frauds of trusted men, high in power and high in supposed religion; the wholesale nigh in supposed religion; the wholesale poisonings; the robberies; the adulteration of food—nay, of almost everything exposed for sale; the cruel usage of women; children murdered for the burial fees; life and property insecure in open day in the open streets; splendor such as the world never saw before upon earth, with vice and squalor crouching under its walls—let all this be written down by an enemy, or let it be ascertained hereafter by the investigation of a posterity which de our forefathers, and few years will show darker in the English annals than the year we have just left behind us. Yet we know in the honesty of our hearts how unjust such a picture would be. Our future advocate, if ve are so happy as to find one, may not be able to disprove a single article in the indictment; and yet we know that, as the world goes, he will be right if he marks the year with a white stroke—as one in which, on the whole, the moral harvest was better than FRANK W. HACKETT.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

Progress of the American Language. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to naming our language the American, as propose by "Americanus," it may be of interest to note that the American language, after eight years of our occupancy of the Philippines, is spoken by 800,000 Filipinos (10 per cent. of the whole population); while after about 150 years of British rule in India only about 1 per cent. of the 300,000,000 speak English. If these ratios keep up American will be spoken by all the Filipinos in this century, while about the year 17000, as I figure it out.

We have indeed been slow in giving the prestige of names celebrated in American history to our territorial gains. Virginia is named after an Eng lish Queen; Louisiana recalis a French ruler; only one State is named after any celebrity in our his tory-Washington. Speaking of nomenclature none of our States, large rivers or cities recalls Franklin, Morris, Jay, Randolph, Clay, Webster There seems nothing in the Louisiana Purchase, so far as naming large sections of territory is co erned, reminiscent of Jefferson; nothing in the Mexican cessions recalling Scott, Taylor or Polk; nothing in the Alaska purchase reminding one of

It may indeed be high time to arouse a national consciousness in this matter, and the proposal t call our language the American was timely, appropriate, well argued and merits the support of Amer cans, native or naturalized. Making light of any peculiarity of epistolary style in which "Americanus" couched his proposal does not impeach the oundness of his views; and as to any dead English language called the American, &c .- that's a British

"Sprechen sie Amerikanisch?" and "Parlez-vou Americain?" will look all right in the language EX-SCHOOL TEACHER. NEW YORK, August 20.

Tourist Travel in Japan. According to a Japanese newspaper, travel in Japan is an increasing quantity, repre sented by the following figures: Occidentals. Orientals.

1903......8,810 1904.....6,026 8,621 9.237 It is rather surprising that in the war year, 1904. the falling off in Occidental tourists was only about

The Chuygal Shopyo estimates that the touris usiness is worth about \$15,000,000 a year to Japan. Of the Oriental visitors, Chinese comprise abou onths, the Occidental visito cans. 1,700; British, 1,094; Russlans, 1,150; Germans 318; French, 93, and other nationalities, 161.

The Japanese encourage tourist travel by polite and careful attention.

Two Kings. 1776.

King George ye Thirde of stubborn fame Within ye palace sate; America had vexed him sore And muddled sore his pate.

At last ye royal minde gave way When it could not divine The way in which ye apple got Within ye dumpling fine.

King Edward Seventh sate at ease Within ye palace high; He thought of railroad financiers And winked ye royal eye.

Though rumor wagged ye busy tongue Ye royal lips were mum, And no one knows how he got in Ye handsome U. P. plum.

MCLANDSURGE WILSON.

TO THE "WISE BUNCH." Simple Home Amusement for Austere and

August Thinkers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A farmer has a circular field, fenced, of an area of one acre. He desires to picket a horse to the fence so that he will be enabled to grate on one-tenth of an acre What shall be the length of the rope? When the farmers have finished I would like to

submit a real nautical problem which is beyond my mathematical knowledge. This is it; ny mathematical knowledge. This is it:

What is the equation of the curve formed by a given length of signal halllards secured between two fixed points not in the same vertical line; and acted upon by gravity, and in addition by a wind of a given pressure per square inch, it being assumed that the rope is perfectly flexible and non-extensible. The rope is of a given cross sec-tion and weight, the direction of the wind being assumed to be horizontal, and in the vertical plane passing through the two points to which the rope s secured, and from the direction of the lower point to which the rope is secured.

I have often observed this at sea and tried to

LEAGUE ISLAND, Pa., August 19.

Perplexity of Brassville.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Shine on and enlighten me regarding a problem which has disturbed my midsummer night dreams. I imagined a hole three feet in diameter dug clean through poor mother earth, into which I dropped a brass ball weighing three pounds. Then by rules of gravitation, velocity and attraction I tried to deter-mine where the ball would stop, but just as I was about to solve it I invariably awoke.

By daylight I submitted the question to my friends and they told me it would stop at the centre of the earth. Yet I am not satisfied, for I found the hole itself turned upside down once every twenty-four hours. The question threatens now the peace of Brassville, and nowhere know I where to go, save to that SUN which irradiates our dark-TORRINGTON, Conn., August 13.

Hare of the Dog.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A hare running at a uniform speed in a straight line is espled by a dog, distant from the hare 200 feet in a direction perpendicular to the hare's path. The dog tion perpendicular to the hare's path. The dog pursues the hare and runs at a uniform speed always running directly at the hare. He catches the hare after he (the hare) has run 500 feet. How A.,G. P. CAPR MAY, August 19.

The Stone in the Well, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A stone is dropped into a well. Six seconds after it leaves the hand the sound of its striking the bottom is WENCOTO, Pa., August 13.

Outting the Square. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Required, the side of a small square cut from the corners of a larger square of 12 theh side which will allow the o be folded so that the box of greatest pos

sible contents may be formed.

WILLIAM B. McIntosn TORBINGTON, Conn., August 18.

Crossing of Light Rays.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: How do light rays manage to cross one another, thousands to the inch, at all angles and at lightning speed, without throwing each other out of line? From a distant star, for example, a beam of light will start and run in a straight line for thousands of years, cross-ing a thousand or more other beams at all angles every inch of the distance, and on reaching us march right through hard glass, but not through

Dues not tals fact, although the most common phenomenon in the world before our eyes, seem to be the most absurd, mechanically, of all conceivable conceptions? WASHINGTON, August 20.

Vacation of a Geometer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: A racetrack is to be constructed so that it will consist of two straight lines and the greater part of the circum-ference of a true circle; the lines meet at a point and also touch the circle at a tangent; each line from the point of intersection to the point where it touches the circle is a third of a mile in length: the arc of the circle from one point of contact around to the other is also a third of a mile. Required, the radius of the circle which will give Required, the radius of the lines and arc.

A Combination Test. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What on earth is the matter with your correspondents! Don't they know that this is August, and that August is the month of soft shell crabs, peaches and cream, hot corn and iced cantaloupes? Why don't they forget about the rowboat and strips o carpet and everything else trying and unbeautiful and calorific? What's the use in August? If they must worry, I sugi

problem: Is a man who has had all the soft shell crabs, peaches and cream, hot crabs and iced canta-loupes that he wants twice as happy as the man who has to nail down a twenty foot strip of carpet n a rowboat three miles from shore while somebody is staring at him?

NEW YORK, August 20. The Browsing Cow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A cow is tied at one end of a rope one hundred feet long. The other end of the rope is attached to one corner of a barn 40 feet square. How great an area can the cow graze over? Dover, N. J., August 19.

Complicated Deal in Lemons.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: A comes to town with 30 lemons, which C buys at 2 for a cent, or 15 cents. B follows with 30 lemons, which C buys at 3 for a cent, or 10 cents. That is to set, C pays A and B 25 cents for 60 lemons. The follow ing day C says he will buy 60 lemons in one transaction at 5 for 2 cents (3 for 1 cent and 2 for 1 cent). The result to that 60 lemons cost C only 24 cents the second day. Who handed whom a lemon and who was squeezed?

A. B. C.

NEW YORK, August 15. Problem for Machinists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is something practical for machinists and others who have We recently had occasion to move a printing

press in our office. The press takes its power from a cross belt; the shaft pulley is 12 inches, the driving pulley on the press is 15 inches in circumfer-ence. The press was moved four feet eight inches further away from the shaft. How much additional belt was necessary to reconnect the press with the shaft? After some wise guesses by the office force cord which had been passed over both pulleys with the press in its new position, we found out that our best guess had called for a whole lot more belt than was actually necessary. Can the wise bunch of THE SUN, with pens, pen

cils, geometry, algebra, &c., tell us what we were obliged to find out with a piece of string? MORRAU BROTHERS. FREEHOLD, N. J., August 14.

A Shadowy Isle of Bilss. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Glen Island! Mr. Markert's inquiry in regard to a lost paradisfinds eager coho in many hearts and brings to the surface of humanity shoals of regrets that Mr. Starin has taken from visitors to New York a source of pleasure not to be found on the white sands of Concy Island nor in the garishness of other resorts
near the metropolis. Why did he do it?
O, the memory of happy days spent at the little
resort on the Sound! Are they never to return to
us up-State people as realities? The zoo, the quaint German village, the beer which is dark and heavy, the flowered walks, shady nooks, rippling streams and cosey corners of that quiet spot of rest are stamped indelibly on the recollections of hundreds

of thousands of visitors to Mr. Starin's principality.

And "he has closed the resort for go TROY, August 20. Oxen Against Railroads.

From the Ratirocal Gazette.

In the Cape of Good Hope Colony many of the short railroad branches and extensions do not pay on account of ox wagon competition. In the re-port for the year 1905, recently issued, the traffe manager of one of the lines reports, in regard to a new nineteen miles branch, that, as there was a very plentiful supply of wagons and an abundant supply of grass during the season, or wagon rates ruled low and the railroad secured little general

rates introduced on the new line. Joy Out of Pitt.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer. Mr. Laughinghouse was unanimously renomi-

On the Stygian Ferry. Charon was observed in a state of collapse

"That spirit actually wanted a rebate ticket," Herewith the great master of transportation was completely flabbergasted.